

Risk and Management in Obstetrics and Gynecology Nursing

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Abstract: Along with the continuous development of economy and society, people's awareness of law has been continuously enhanced, and the ensuing awareness of rights protection has also been continuously enhanced. Nursing is an important part of hospital work. It is a key link in the later stage of hospital treatment of patients. It not only has an important impact on the patient's rehabilitation process, but also has an important impact on the development of the doctor-patient relationship. Obstetrics and gynecology nursing work is the most difficult one in nursing work, because the object of nursing has a certain particularity, and the condition of the nursing has a certain complexity. Therefore, the professional quality of obstetrics and gynecology nursing staff is high. In order to improve the quality of obstetrics and gynecology care and provide patients with better services, we must do a good job of preventing hidden risks of obstetrics and gynecology care. This article analyzes the common risk problems in obstetrics and gynecology nursing work, points out the measures to prevent risks in obstetrics and gynecology care, and hopes to provide reference for the development of obstetrics and gynecology care in China.

1. Introduction

Risk refers to the danger that may occur. Risk management is the effective control of risk to reduce the loss or injury caused by the risk. Nursing risk is an unsafe event that may be caused to a patient or other person during medical care. Nursing risk management is a scientific management method that identifies, analyzes, and evaluates potential risks in the nursing process, and adopts active countermeasures to achieve maximum nursing safety at the lowest cost. Nursing risk is directly related to patient safety, causing pain to patients or their families, affecting the functioning of hospitals and the safety of medical staff themselves. Therefore, nursing risk management is an important part of hospital management. Only by strengthening nursing risk management and formulating risk plans can we reduce the occurrence of risk events and the harm and economic loss caused to patients or medical institutions by risk events, and improve the safety of nursing. With rapid economic and social development, people are increasingly demanding for the quality of medical care services. Obstetrics and gynecology, including gynecology and obstetrics, is one of the four major disciplines of clinical medicine. Due to the special characteristics of obstetrics and gynecology, patients pay more attention to care Level of demand, nursing work is difficult, there are many risk factors, therefore, in many nursing work, obstetrics and gynecology care is the most valued by people, and it is also prone to medical disputes. This article studies the risk management of obstetrics and gynecology, and proposes corresponding countermeasures to control and avoid risks to the greatest extent, in order to improve the relationship between doctors and patients and improve the level of obstetrics and gynecology care.

2. Analysis of Risks and Factors in Obstetrics and Gynecology Nursing

Compared with the establishment of a subsequent risk management system, the nursing risks of domestic medical institutions are no longer everywhere. In the obstetrics and gynecology nursing work, the risk of obstetrics and gynecology care often occurs because of direct or indirect factors.

Obstetrics and Gynecology Nursing places high demands on the professional and technical level of the nursing staff. Whether the nursing staff is professional and skilled is directly related to the safety of both the mother and the infant. Due to the imperfect scoring system, most hospitals'

obstetrics and gynecology nurses are led by older and experienced midwives. However, their professional knowledge is relatively lacking and their medical knowledge is limited. For example, the midwife should estimate the size and location of the baby, the probability of dystocia, the delivery techniques that may be used, and how to handle the baby after delivery, etc. All aspects of work require professional technical support, especially in the emergency moment of rescue, unskilled professional technology may cause very serious safety consequences. Some midwives are unfamiliar with the rescue process and are unskilled with puncture techniques, unable to correctly judge the progress of the labor process, and often become prone to nursing risks.

In recent years, many medical disputes have been caused due to communication barriers between nurses and patients and their families. On the one hand, caregivers lack the corresponding communication skills. When many caregivers answer patient questions, their facial expressions are stiff and professional language is not explained. Often, the patient's family members are confused, and the patient's family members do not understand. Unfavorable understanding and more care workers often take the work seriously, but because the patient's family members are not explained in a timely manner, causing misunderstanding. For example, when a nurse takes an intravenous infusion to a patient, it takes a long time because the patient's blood vessels are not easy to find. The patient does not know the reason, but complains that the nursing staff has poor skills and is not serious. On the other hand, some patients and family members have unreasonable expectations for nursing work, often hope to cure the disease, are not familiar with the nursing process, think that having a child is a trivial matter, and they do not understand the doctor after a problem occurs.

3. Obstetrics and Gynecology Nursing Risk Management Process

Obstetrics and gynecology nursing risk management is a complex cyclical process. First of all, the overall planning of the risk management of obstetrics and gynecology care should be carried out, and the possible risk links should be pointed out. Then the risks should be analyzed and the countermeasures should be implemented based on the analysis results. Monitor and identify problems and re-plan. Obstetrics and gynecology risk management is a long-term and complicated process, which must be carefully planned in order to manage risks well in daily nursing work. The main contents of planning include determining risk management goals, formulating risk management strategies, defining risk management processes, and establishing risk management mechanisms.

Identify and classify potential and objective various obstetrics and gynecology nursing risks, and analyze the causes of nursing risk accidents. Risk identification is the basis of risk analysis and risk response. It is an iterative process. Only by comprehensively identifying risks, can risk analysis and risk response be supported. Using a combination of qualitative analysis and evaluation and quantitative analysis and evaluation to analyze and evaluate the possibility of risk occurrence and the severity of possible losses. The work results are quantified, clear, and obstetric and gynecological care that needs attention. Project risk analysis and assessment summary table. On the basis of risk identification and risk analysis and evaluation, measures are taken to deal with risk events to effectively eliminate or control risks. Specific measures can be feedforward control before the implementation of nursing, process control during the implementation of nursing, and feedback control after the implementation of nursing. Any risk has a process of occurrence and development. It is necessary to monitor the nursing process in order to dynamically grasp the risk and its changes, identify problems and correct deviations in time, and be prepared to take risk emergency measures. It can be full staff monitoring, or it can be focused on individual caregivers or patients.

4. Risk Prevention Measures for Obstetrics and Gynecology Nursing

The prevention of hidden dangers in obstetrics and gynecology nursing needs to improve the professional skills and professional literacy of nursing staff in obstetrics and gynecology. On the one hand, it is necessary to improve the professional capabilities of nursing staff in obstetrics and gynecology, and to improve the professionalism of nursing staff in obstetrics and gynecology

through regular training of nursing staff. At the same time, professional assessments of nursing staff in obstetrics and gynecology should be conducted regularly, and the reward and punishment system should be strictly improved. Responsibility awareness of gynecologists. On the other hand, it is necessary to improve the ability of obstetrics and gynecology nurses to write documents, ensure the accuracy, authenticity and objectivity of nursing documents, and maintain a harmonious relationship between doctors and patients.

Gynecological and obstetrics nursing safety risks prevention measures need to pay attention to the psychological counseling work of both obstetrics and gynecology nursing doctors and patients. On the one hand, it is necessary to provide psychological counseling to the obstetrics and gynecology nurses, not to bring the negative emotions in life to work, to learn to distinguish between public and private, and improve the sense of mission of their own work. On the other hand, it is necessary to provide psychological counseling to patients in obstetrics and gynecology, improve patients' familiarity with medical principles and medical safety, and improve the patient's mental state through good communication with patients. The prevention of hidden dangers in obstetrics and gynecology nursing needs to strengthen the management of obstetrics and gynecology nursing. On the one hand, it is necessary to strengthen the daily management of obstetrics and gynecology nursing, formulate a comprehensive work process for obstetrics and gynecology care, and ensure that nursing staff operate strictly in accordance with standardized work processes. On the other hand, to improve the writing ability among nursing staff of obstetrics and gynecology, the nursing work of gynecology and obstetrics has the characteristics of heavy workload and complexity. Therefore, it is necessary for nursing staffs to perform division of labor and cooperation to avoid overloading work and affecting the quality of work. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen the training of obstetrics and gynecology nurses and improve the communication between doctors and patients.

The prevention of hidden dangers in gynecological and obstetric nursing needs to strengthen the study of legal knowledge of nursing staff and strengthen the legal concept. To clarify the rights and obligations between doctors and patients, patients have the right to know the content of care and their right to privacy, and caregivers need to fulfill the obligation to inform and protect the privacy of patients. At the same time, we must abide by the law, understand the law, know it, and protect it in accordance with the law, and clarify the consequences of illegal acts. In response to emergencies in obstetrics and gynecology care, establish an emergency plan and form an emergency management mechanism with unified leadership, comprehensive coordination and classified management. Common emergency plans for obstetrics and gynecology include neonatal accidents, premature rupture of membranes, uterine rupture, postpartum hemorrhage, and amniotic fluid embolism. Organize medical personnel to practice emergency plans, and train patients and their families with emergency related knowledge.

Pay attention to the physical and mental health of nursing staff, control the source of psychological pressure, create a good working atmosphere, reasonably deploy staff, reduce workload, pay attention to the strength and weakness of manpower, care for and care for each nursing staff, and open a window for them to express their opinions and ideas. Cultivate them to be positive and optimistic, help them solve real-life problems, and constantly improve their career plans.

Obstetrics and gynecology nurses should make in-depth contact with patients and implement humane care for patients. While respecting the patient's personal privacy, proactively communicate with patients and their families, relieve patients' anxiety, and improve the patient and family's recognition of gynecological and obstetric care Knowledge level, answer questions raised by patients in detail, avoid disputes caused by inappropriate language, and establish a good nurse-patient relationship. Nursing staff is the main body in the implementation of nursing work. Improving the professional quality of nursing staff is the basis to ensure the quality of nursing. Organize training for obstetrics and gynecology nurses on a regular or irregular basis, master the operating procedures and use methods of various medical equipment, strengthen the learning of commonly used medicines, avoid misuse of medicines and invalid medicines, and combine quality

education with practical work. Responsibility is the basis of doing a good job. Risks such as wrong injections, wrong medications, and careless observation of conditions in daily care are all caused by a weak sense of responsibility. At this stage, the nursing staff is younger and lacks social experience. It is necessary to further deepen the “patient-centered” service concept, care and care for patients, change the service concept, and enhance the sense of responsibility. Obstetrics and gynecology nursing work has strict requirements on the nursing professional level of nursing staff. It has maternal obstetric process observation and postpartum nursing work, which requires higher nursing technology. Therefore, the professional skills and emergency abilities of gynecological nursing staff have become an important criterion for evaluating their level of care. First of all, the head of the obstetrics and gynecology nursing department should regularly organize the nursing staff to seriously study the routine nursing methods for obstetrics and gynecology, and regularly train them to learn emergency nursing knowledge and skills, such as rescue care for shock caused by maternal bleeding, neonatal asphyxia Surgery and so on. In addition to training accidents, it is also necessary to establish a sound technical assessment system, regularly evaluate the professional skills of nursing staff, implement an assessment and induction system, and strictly control the professional skills of nursing staff.

5. Conclusion

With the continuous improvement of medical standards, factors affecting medical and nursing safety are also increasing. How to eliminate these unsafe factors and effectively ensure the medical safety of patients while in hospital is very important. It helps to improve the quality of care and reduce the number of nursing disputes. occur. Obstetrics and Gynecology Nursing is a very important nursing subject in the hospital. It has very high requirements for the quality and technical skills of nursing staff. It is extremely necessary to prevent risks and take treatment measures in the process of nursing gynecological patients. This article briefly analyzes the risk factors in obstetrics and gynecology nursing. To prevent these risk factors, it is also necessary for the nursing staff and the hospital to make joint efforts to prevent problems before they occur, in order to provide patients with genuine high-quality nursing services.

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